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WHOLE NO. 1848.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a
month, delivered by carriers.

MORE TO RETURN

Another Batch of Japanese Re-
fused Admission.

WHAT THE RESIDENTS WOULD DO

No Trouble Between Them
and Hawaiian Gov't.

Documents Forwarded to Tokio
May all be Asked to Re-
turn to Japan.

The Japanese residents interested in
their countrymen who have recently
been returned to Japan, have prepared
documents to be forwarded to Japan by
the Rio Janeiro today. Besides a general
complaint against the action of this
Government, they send a copy of the
resolutions adopted at the meeting held last week.

What further action will be taken by
the Japanese is not known. In con-
versation with a reporter last night, a
member of the committee said:

"I cannot say what the outcome will be. I do know, though, that there will be no trouble between the Japanese residents of Hawaii and the Government of the Islands. We are interested, of course, but we do not consider the fight is ours; it is for the two Governments to handle. The Japanese feel that they have not been justly treated by this Government, and this has been set forth in detail to the officials at Tokio, and it remains for them to act as they deem best. We do not know what the result will be; we would not disclose it if we did."

"My opinion is that our Government will notify all Japanese residents here, through the Consul, that they may return to Japan, if they wish, but it does not follow that they will leave. Some laborers who are dissatisfied may grasp the opportunity and go back. Some of the better class, who may feel that their patriotism has not been encouraged here will want to join with the laborers and go to Japan. Such a radical step would not be taken by the merchants, unless a majority of the laborers should leave the Islands. The

"West of the mountains," continued the Senator, "more particularly Washington, the action of Congress regarding Hawaii or Cuba does not have the effect of keeping people awake nights. They have their thoughts on mining and thousands have flocked to Rossland and Slocan, in the Kootenay country, and made fortunes. From what I could hear, Spokane and Seattle have gone wild over mining. Many of the men who have gone into British Columbia mines have become wealthy in a short time, and this has encouraged others. Seattle seems to be doing well enough. Without any apparent effort they have captured nearly the entire Alaskan trade, and a great deal of the Kootenay mining trade as well."

"My time was so short that I could not spend as much time at my old home in Ellensburg as I would have liked. There is a charm about that part of Washington that makes it irresistible to one who stays there long enough to get acquainted. The soil around Ellensburg is rich, and cereals grow in fine shape. It is a great hay country, and where there is hay there is bound to be cattle. The stock around Ellensburg is in splendid condition and dairy flourishes in consequence. On the sound, Ellensburg butter is considered superior to any in the State, and brings a higher price. I brought a quantity of it down with me, and have given it to some friends to try. I don't think its equal can be made here, because the quality of feed is different, and I am satisfied that a trade can be built up between the Islands and Washington."

Senator McCandless was much interested in the Japanese affairs and rather anxiously awaited the outcome.

"The agents for one or two companies here have written to the managers in Japan that it is foolish to continue sending free laborers to Hawaii, because of the difficulty encountered in bringing them in. After this last experience I guess the advice will be heeded."

The investigation of the cases of the immigrants by the Sakura-Maro ended at 9 o'clock last night. Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle, Chester Doyle, R. L. Marx and P. L. Weaver, the latter from the law office of W. R. Castle, spent most of yesterday at quarantine. Mr. Weaver conducted the

examination on behalf of the Collector General during the morning session, but in the afternoon Mr. Castle took his place and Mr. Weaver returned to town.

There were 316 passengers on board the steamer, and all but two babies had passports. The examination was conducted on the same lines as the previous one, and a majority of the men found to be here under almost identical conditions as those who left on Friday. A number proved themselves to be bona-fide possessors of \$50 or more each, and they were allowed to land. Those admitted number 153, including the two infants. One hundred and sixty-three were found deficient in qualifications, and were sent back to be put on the Sakura-Maru. They will be taken on board the steamer today.

It depends, of course, how careful the customs authorities in Seattle are whether or not these immigrants will not secure a landing in the United States. Some may prefer to remain there to going to Japan. Having in their possession the amount required by United States law, they may be allowed to land.

In taking up this subject, I propose to speak first of the earliest work for Hawaiian women. When the missionaries arrived here, they found the women a down-trodden and oppressed class. They had just thrown off some of the tabus of the women, such as "that women could not eat with men and many articles of food were forbidden them, as bananas and certain kinds of fish." We find the ladies of the mission early making efforts to aid these women.

At an early day, general schools were established where the ladies made time to take an active part; here the women were taught to read, use the needle, etc. Special religious meetings were held with them every week on Friday—known as Poalima. Mrs. H. Bingham, Sr., organized one at Kawahao on the roll call of which at one time were fifteen hundred names. They came to her for prayer, advice and exhortation. Mother Rice often brings us now a report of theunction found at the Friday meeting still held by the women at the Kawahao church. Such meetings were established at all the other mission stations. Here the lady was as a mother, with the eager girls gathered around her. Prayer conference drew them into close contact and the earnest words of loving thoughts were carried to their homes, some of them to bring forth fruit in due season. These might be called Normal Schools of the highest order.

Until 1832 schools had been confined to adults and thousands were learning to read and write. About this time the native missionaries made an effort for the native children, but they were about as hard to catch as wild goats, but singing, pictures and stories attracted them. Native men and women who had been taught came in to teach the little folks to read and a little about geography, etc. Repeating hymns and portions of scripture formed part of the lessons.

Boarding schools for boys were opened in 1831 and 1836 at Lahainaluna and Hilo. The first boarding school for girls was opened July 6th, 1837, at Walluku, by Rev. J. S. Green with six girls. Three months later Mrs. Maria Ogden went to assist in the school. The next year there was an average of 50 pupils. In 1839 Miss Dr. Judd visited the school and says: "This school is the pride of the place. It is a pleasant sight to watch the little girls spreading the table, eating with plates, knives and forks and spoons; all neatly dressed, learning to sew, knit and do house work." This school was a great blessing to Hawaiian girls. Its influence is still felt. In 1866 when at Lahaina I had a small boarding school for girls under seven years old, the children whose mothers had been at Walluku came with native outfit. Stockings and clothing marked in cross-stitch, etc. In 1841 Rev. Mr. Green left, and the place was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey, who continued to carry on the work, assisted by Miss Ogden for eight years.

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In 1859 Miss Ogden opened a family school at Makiki, Honolulu, which was well attended and continued until Miss Ogden's failing health compelled her to give it up in 1868. During the 60's much interest was awakened on the subject of girl's boarding schools, and several private enterprises were started.

In 1860 and 1861 I had a small family school of thirteen girls all under seven years of age. I have felt great interest in following the afterlife of these girls. Some of them made their heartsache, because in older years they fell into ways of sin. One very promising girl became a victim to leprosy and died in Oregon where her father had moved with his family. Little Lizzie, the beautiful girl of the school, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick who educated her and she became a noble Christian woman. She married at the East, and died recently leaving two promising children who with their father, deeply mourn her loss. Some of these girls have been marked examples of uprightness among their people. Even those who "went wrong" for a time are now living re-

HAWAIIAN GIRLS

History of Mission Schools in Hawaiian Islands.

WORK OF FAITHFUL TEACHERS

Women Once Downtrod- den and Oppressed.

Motive Should be to Teach Pupils to Live Near God—Opportunity Will Come.

spectable lives in their own homes. I am thankful that God gave me that opportunity to do good to those little ones. Mr. Dr. Smith of Kolow had a school on Kanai. About this time Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick had a similar school at Waiohina, Hawaii, but two years later removed to Waialua, Oahu, and opened a larger school there. In 1871 Miss Mary Green took charge of this flourishing school and continued in active service until 1882 at which time the school was disbanded.

Another school was established by Miss Lizzie Lyons at Kohala in 1874. With some interruptions this school has been and is still a centre of usefulness at Kohala. Father Bond took a great interest in its well being and did much for it. From 1863 to 1866 Rev. C. B. Andrews and his wife had a family school at Makawao. From 1866 to 1868 Miss Mary Green had the school, at that time the original building was burned. Mr. Andrews was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of girls schools, a new building was erected and the school reopened in 1873 with Mr. and Mrs. Andrews at the head, and Miss Helen Carpenter assistant. In 1874 Miss Carpenter became principal and under her efficient management the school became, we might almost say, the Mt. Hoyoke of the Islands. Miss Carpenter was a very mother to the girls entrusted to her care and the reward was given her to see many of them became missionaries to the more distant isles of Micronesia, others wives of pastors here and filling other responsible positions. Rich golden sheaves for the Master have been gathered from East Maui Female Seminary.

This school still retains its high reputation under efficient teachers.

Miss Carpenter, having borne the burden and heat of this work for many years, was obliged to leave it for others to do; but her strong heart turns to dear Makawao.

Kawaiahae Seminary is a

MRS. MABEL TODD

Wife of Astronomer Involved in Legal Quarrel.

ON ACCOUNT OF PARCEL OF LAND

The Northwestern States Have Snow Storms.

Trumped-Up Story of Olney Tiff Denied—An Oversight of Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—The unique poems and letters of the late Emily Dickinson attracted the attention of all literary circles two or three years ago. Out of the editing of these poems and letters has arisen a peculiar lawsuit, in which the editor, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, well known as author and lecturer, and wife of the Amherst College Professor of Astronomy, is the defendant.

The suit, which is on the docket of the present term at Northampton, is brought by Lavinia N. Dickinson of Amherst to recover from Mrs. Todd and her husband a plot of land adjoining the defendants' home, the deed of which, the plaintiff alleges, was fraudulently obtained by Mrs. Todd about a year ago. The land in question is valued at \$2,000.

The complainant is a sister of the poet and also of the late William Austin Dickinson, treasurer of Amherst College. Her claim is that Mrs. Todd requested her to promise that no buildings should be erected on the land, and presented to her a paper purporting to be a written agreement to this effect, which Miss Dickinson signed, as she says, without reading it, and without realizing that she was deeding away her property.

Mrs. Todd sets up that she spent a vast amount of time and labor in editing Emily Dickinson's works and continued it at the solicitation of Miss Lavinia and her brother. The copyright of the last volume only was issued jointly to Miss Dickinson and Mrs. Todd, and the latter says that her total remuneration for her 10 years' of toil has been but \$200. Austin Dickinson owned the disputed land jointly with his sister, and it was his intention, often expressed to the Todd's, to deed his share to Mrs. Todd as compensation for her labors. But the defendants aver he died before he had opportunity to carry out his desires. They also aver that the defendant, after her brother's death, declared her intention of carrying out his wishes and said that if Mrs. Todd would bring her the deed she would sign it. This Mrs. Todd did on February 7, 1896, and she claims that the nature of the document was fully explained to her then. Both parties have able counsel and will fight the quarrel to the end.

ENGLISHMEN FOR FAIR PLAY.
British Populace Expresses Strong Sympathy for Greece.

LONDON, Mar. 7.—The agitation of the lovers of liberty in favor of Greece is spreading everywhere in Great Britain, according to reports received from many places this morning. In every dissenting chapel and in many pulpits of all churches in London, a notice was read urging the congregations to attend the demonstration in Hyde park at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Although the weather was threatening about 15,000 people were present. They consisted of all classes, although workmen predominated. Six platforms had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and the structures in all cases displayed Greek flags. Among those who addressed the gatherings were Lord Coleridge, Harold James Beckitt, member of parliament for the Brigg division of Lincolnshire; Richard McGee, anti-Parsellite and labor representative in parliament for the south division of Louth; John Herbert Lewis, advanced Liberal member of parliament for the Flint district; Francis A. Channing, advanced Liberal member of parliament for the east division of Northamptonshire; David Lloyd George, Welsh nationalist member of parliament for the Carnarvon district; Sir Henry Marshman Haydock-Aiken, Part-Liberal member of parliament for the southeast division of Durham, and Edward John Chalbers-Morton, Liberal member of parliament for Davenport. Dr. John Clifford, the well-known Free Church minister; several clergymen and London county councillors, and others.

A resolution was adopted at all the platforms, with cheers for King George of Greece, expressing the strongest sympathy with the Cretans in their heroic struggle against the intolerable tyrant of Turkey, and congratulating Greece upon having by her gallant conduct effected a deliverance which the united powers were unable to achieve. The resolution further protested against any attempt to coerce Greece, and demanded that the Marquis of Salisbury refuse to put the guns of the British fleet to a use which would be a disgrace and humiliation to Great Britain.

While the Hyde park meeting was in progress, a similar program was be-

ing carried out at a mass meeting held in St. James' hall, and another took place this evening in Westminster chapel. Everyone at all the meetings was urged to shower postal cards on the Marquis of Salisbury on which will be written, "No War With Greece."

A dispatch received here from Barcelona, Spain, says that fifty delegates of the Catalan Home Rule Association and a number of newspapers have signed a message to the Greek consul with the request that it be forwarded to King George, expressing the desire of Catalans to see Crete united to Greece. This message was presented to the consul with much ceremony. The consul in thanking the delegation, said that the King of Greece would not recede from the path pointed by the popular will.

During the demonstration in Hyde park this afternoon, Hon. George N. Curzon, under secretary of state for the foreign office, faultlessly attired, and carrying on his arm Mrs. Curzon, in a beautiful costume of pearl gray strolled unrecognized through the crowd, listened to the speeches.

THERE WAS NO BREACH.

Why Olney Was Absent From Inaugural Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The failure of President Cleveland's Cabinet to attend the inaugural ceremonies held in front of the Capitol yesterday and the absence of Secretary Olney from the proceedings in the Senate was due to some slight oversights of persons charged with the preparation of the inauguration program with which neither the old nor the new administration is chargeable. There is no established precedent for the attendance of the Cabinet of the retiring President at the induction of his successor. When it was noticed by the Cabinet members that no place had been set down for them in the official program and in the line of escort to the Capitol, they had no feeling on the subject, and were prepared to accept the plan gracefully. However, it was deemed best to call the attention of the Senate Committee to this matter and this was done, but a further lapse occurred somewhere and provision was not made for them.

Before the escorts started for the capitol, the omission was discovered by General Porter and President McKinley, and the cabinet was placed in proper position in the line as Mr. McKinley's personal guests, all save Secretary Olney, who could not be reached in time with news of the arrangements.

The idea that he absented himself from the White House because of a rupture of the relations between himself and President Cleveland is scoffed by the friends of both. It is probably true that there had been a difference of opinion between the President and Secretary Olney as to the transmission of the correspondence in the Ruiz case to Congress, but there was nothing approaching a rupture of friendly relations, and the President and Secretary parted on good terms.

There was another hitch in the proceedings at the capitol which unfortunately added to the impression that the cabinet had been slighted. This was at the time when the assemblage in the senate chamber was about to repair to the inaugural platform outside.

There were no seats prepared for the Cabinet, and the members who had arranged to take luncheon with Secretary Lamont, went directly to his residence in Lafayette Square instead of going out on the platform.

TO CORNER WOOL MARKET.

Boston Speculators Hope to Profit by Change in Tariff.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Globe says: One of the largest corners in wool ever attempted in the United States at present exists in the condition of the Boston market in anticipation of the restoration of a tariff on wool in the near future by the McKinley administration.

This morning it was learned on authority that a syndicate was recently formed in this city to buy all the wool offered in European markets in anticipation of a duty of 10 per cent being put on wool by the McKinley administration.

The agents of the syndicate are buying Australian and South American wool, and from this time on every steamer coming to Boston, not to speak of special boats to arrive, will be loaded with their cargo.

It is calculated that 1,600,000 bales of Australian and South American wool will be brought to this country by the syndicate within the given time.

The syndicate will clear \$50,000,000 when it comes out of the pockets of the consumers later.

HEAVY FALLS OF SNOW.

Railroads in Dakota Shut Off to Travel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—North and South Dakota has had snow every day for a month. Sunday's storm was the greatest in many weeks. Railroad trains are tied up in every direction and many small branch lines have been abandoned.

The members of the Legislature at Pierre, which adjourned on Friday night, tied up as tightly as if under a strike. General Superintendent Russell Hastings, of the Great Northern, speaking of the snow, said: "In all my career I never saw anything like it. A conservative estimate places the snow in North Dakota at three feet on the plains. There is probably near four feet on the level. The snow is not all down yet, as the telegrams indicate another storm soon."

THE NIAGARA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence on file in the Department of State relative to the Niagara canal. Probably the most important part of the correspondence is a communication from Mr. Baker to

Secretary Olney dated February 3rd, 1896, detailing an interview with President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, in which the latter stated that he had taken the opinion of a commission of three lawyers who agreed that the Maritime Canal Company had forfeited its concession by its failure to do any work for many years. Mr. Zelaya then expressed to Mr. Baker the hope that the United States Government would take up the enterprise. He said it could be easily arranged to have the contract transferred to the Government of this country, as he had reached the conclusion that only a great Government could put the work through.

PRIZE FIGHT DENOUNCED.
St. Patrick's Day Convention Appeals to People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—The St. Patrick's Day convention held in this city placed its name on record in disowning the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight, and urging all reputable Irishmen to remain away, by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, it has been made notorious throughout the United States that a prize fight will be held in Carson, Nev., on next St. Patrick's Day; and

"Whereas, this convention, for the proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this city, has resolved to keep within the limits of all kinds under reliable direction, in conformity with the well-known love of Irishmen for such sports and their uniform success in contests of strength, endurance and skill; and

"Whereas, a prize fight, under the best circumstances, possesses none of the characteristics of true sport, but is repulsive to the best elements of our people; therefore, we appeal to our people to the man among them who are lovers of true athletic games and sports, to disown the coming prize fight, to keep away from it and to repel authoritatively any suggestion that it has the support or approval of respectable Irishmen."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Treaty Will Not Be Acted Upon During Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Alaskan boundary treaty, which was neglected and only submitted to the Senate for ratification during the closing weeks of the last administration, will not be acted upon during the so-called extra session of Congress, unless there is a change in the present program of the Senate managers.

LITTLE BULGARIA NOW.

NEW YORK, March 8.—James Creelman cables the Journal from Athens as follows: "Bulgaria has offered to join Greece and Servia in a joint campaign against the Turks in Macedonia, should events in the next few days require it. This would practically annihilate Turkish rule in Europe and drive it back into Asia. The Greek government has not yet replied, but nearly the whole of the Greek army is concentrated at Thessaly, on the Macedonian frontier. Twenty thousand Greeks are in Macedonia, armed, waiting for the signal to rise against the Sultan. Ten or fifteen thousand Greek volunteers are marching towards the frontier with the obvious intention of invading the Sultan's territory. The gravity of the situation cannot be exaggerated."

FOR GERMANY'S NAVY.

BERLIN, March 8.—Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, indorses the view of the secretary of the navy, Vice-Admiral Von Hohmann, that the government still requires ten cruisers,

five dispatch vessels, two gunboats,

five ironclads, two monitors, two floating batteries and twenty torpedo boats,

involving an expenditure of 62,155,000 marks in 1897, 39,000,000 in 1898, 56,250,000 in 1899, and 60,000,000 in 1901.

The chancellor says the time for applying for the necessary assent of the federal government and rechristening the programme depended on the general financial situation.

Russia Says Badge Not.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The government expresses determination to adhere unwaveringly to its decision to push the coercion of Greece to the farthest limit if necessary, and earnestly hopes that the other powers will display equal firmness. Besides the blockade of the island of Crete and the Piraeus, it is understood the foreign admirals have decided to fire upon any Greek torpedo boat approaching the warships.

INDIGESTION LOSS OF STRENGTH AND APPETITE.

The testimony of Mr. R. Dennis, Adelaide, South Australia, who was cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is like unto that of many thousands of others. He writes:

"It is with very much pleasure that I testify to the great benefit I received from using your wonderful blood-purifier. I was a sufferer for years from indigestion, loss of strength and appetite, and constipation. My whole system seemed to be thoroughly out of order. A friend finally told me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice, though feeling discouraged at the fruitless results of other treatment, and I am thankful to state that a few bottles completely cured me."

The medicine that has cured others will cure you.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is pre-eminently the wrapped and brown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,

AGENTS.

TURKISH TOWELS. A fig for a Turk as a towel maker. The Armenians conjured these loops of luxury. But Turkish they



are called, though most of them are made in the United States. We have various grades—any of them adding to the luxury of the bath.

After the bath, what? A bath robe. These, too, are made in the States but Turkey gets the credit. We have a few odd sizes. One of them may fit you—the price will anyhow, for they're down to almost nothing apiece.

Bath Rugs at \$1.25
Bath Robes at \$6.50
Turkish Towels \$1 a dozen
Better Ones at \$1.50
Longer and Stronger \$2.35
The Very Best at \$8

See our mauka window.

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If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give ours the "go-by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers"; but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel, because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers" are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the ladies' "Ramblers"; in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Baggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E.O. HALL & SON, Ltd.
Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

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Tobacconists,

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE,

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HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

CONSTRUING TREATIES.

The laymen must be badly puzzled to understand the law which governs treaties. But the Courts are puzzled, too, as they are often forced to "make law," where there is much doubt.

In the Taku case, our Supreme Court holds that the treaty with Japan does not operate until the immigrants are landed. This is what would be called a conservative decision, and it practically puts the immigration law before the treaty. The Supreme Court of the United States makes a more radical decision. Where the legislative power makes a law which defeats a treaty, it says: "The Court cannot say a law is void because it conflicts with a treaty." It also says that the law must be upheld, as a general rule, and the treaty must yield. It says that it is the business of the "Political" Department of the Government, that is, the Executive, to make things all right, if it can do so, when the treaty is defeated. The Judicial power gets the Executive power into a hole, and then stands by and softly whistles while the Executive is trying to get out of it. Besides this, the Supreme Court of the United States says that if the Executive power decides that it will not keep the terms of a treaty, the Judicial power cannot say that the treaty is good and must be kept.

Here the innocent layman asks what are treaties good for, if they can be defeated so easily! The only answer is, that strong nations do about as they please, and weak ones have to do as they are told. The United States, so far, has only applied this peculiar doctrine to the Chinese. And the Chinese do not get angry at them. The United States has had no tussle, so far, on the subject with any of the European powers.

It is an open secret in Washington that the Government is not very anxious to apply this doctrine to its treaty with Japan. The Government of that country is quite willing to prevent the immigration of its people to the States, and it has made some regulations to that effect. But the Japanese emigrants are crowding into California, and the people are growing about it. When the American Government is moved to exclude them, as it has the Chinese, there will be some very plain talking by the Japanese.

Curiously enough, there is a general sentiment throughout the States that the Japanese are not at all as objectionable as the Chinese. But the labor men may change this sentiment. But the apparently great progress of the Japanese wins the sympathy of the Americans, who are not in competition with them. The effort to work out the real brotherhood of mankind keeps us all in a hot perspiration.

BLATHERSKITTING.

There is quite too much "blatherskitting" about town in the Japanese matter. Some serious questions are involved, and shouting: "Avay with the Japanese" doesn't answer them.

We recall that, in 1861, when England demanded the surrender of Mason and Slidell, the crowd in American cities shouted: "Never, never!" "Fight the British!" "No yielding up of principles!" A man was knocked down in the street because he ventured to bet that those men would be given up, because the law required it. But Lincoln and Seward took time, felt the responsibility of the case, told the blatherskites to shut up, and then surrendered the captive Con-

federates. The crowd shouted out: "What a beastly Government!" But Lincoln managed to live through it.

The case in hand, here, will probably become an international one, and it may be a very serious one. We hope it will not. Every step now taken will be critically reviewed. A little time and patience now may avoid many errors. The Government has taken a strong position. It must be maintained, not with guns, for it has none, but by the force of international law, based upon proper evidence. The provisions of the immigrant law are not very clear. The law is the same here as it is in the United States. The United States authorities are baffled.

Commissioner Fitzgerald of California reports that the Government practically cannot keep the Japanese out. The blatherskites here shout: "Never mind, kick them out. Those fellows in America don't understand the business."

Our Government knows that the Japanese Government will have something to say if we arbitrarily fling back to Japan these ignorant and misguided men. There may be a "weak-kneed brother" about as our evening contemporary suggests, but a cautious man, acting on serious questions, must expect to be called "weak-kneed" by the stalwarts who are reaching out for a twiston the nose of the Emperor of Japan, because he cannot take care of himself.

Besides, the stalwarts hope that Uncle Sam will take a hand in the business. So he may, unless we force him to say: "Sonny, I could help you some, if you had not made some blunders in preparing your case." If there had been a little more coolness and thought shown in the revolution of '93 Captain Wilts would not have been asked to land his men, and many troubles would have been avoided.

We cordially approve of the policy of the Government in Japanese matters, when it prepares carefully the tedious evidence upon which an international question is to be discussed. We say: Take the time, even if it is "weak-kneed" to do so, and let the blatherskites shout.

THE NEXT MOVE.

Every one would like to know the attitude of the Japanese Cabinet when it takes up the Taku matter. We confidently believe it will adhere to its traditional policy, which ignorant people do not choose to understand, of discouraging, rather than encouraging, emigration to these Islands. It looks to the expansion of the Empire southward. Moreover, it will continue to preserve its cordial understanding with the Government of the United States, that the latter shall "control" these Islands.

If there is a serious question between ourselves and Japan, it is because we have, for years, rushed into a reckless, foolish importation of laborers, without taking the least notice of the possible consequences. Now, we are frightened, and very properly, too, and suddenly call a halt. We are quite sure that Count Okuma, a statesman of rare political knowledge and moderation, will do what he can to help us out of the hole we dug for ourselves.

TRICKS THAT ARE NOT VAIN.

But the Japanese Dier is rather a turbulent body. Even Japanese say it is like a boy with a new rattle. It contains no parties and consists mainly of "opportunist." It likes to stay at any head in sight. This body excitedly demanded in 1893 the seafaring of a warship to this port, and it may do so again, if it believes that the honor of Japan has been touched.

Our authorities can sympathize with the United States in its efforts to exclude the Chinese. Chinese born in the United States are permitted to return after absence. The latest trick is this: A Chinaman, brought by the carry-

business for a living, we suspect that a wink from the Sugar God will always be a serious affair, and will largely settle any policy we have.

As to the proposition that the Taku case may force the hand of the Washington Government, it may be well understood that the Japanese Government will not permit the forcing of hands. It will stand on its international rights, and the United States will not disagree with it, in all probability. There will be no fuss and feathers about it. The whole affair may be "hung up" indefinitely.

But there should be no crying till we are out of the woods. There will be a large pecuniary loss, owing to our action, and the men who suffer it will, by no means, remain idle. They may not, however, get much sympathy from the home Government for pushing emigration which that Government really does not approve.

While our "impulsives" say there is no doubt that we are wholly right in sending the immigrants back, it is well to remember that there are glorious uncertainties in international law. Many positivists get badly left. The British, confident as they were, got left under a load of \$15,000,000 in the Alabama matter. The United States got badly left, under a load of \$4,000,000 in the Halifax matter. The average man usually has no "doubts" about anything. He makes up his mind and that is the end of it.

A PLAINTIVE WAIL.

The wail of the British Review, given in another column, reminds one of the boy who was angry because his brother got the largest piece of pie. The United States is styled "the most favored nation," and the illustrations presented by the Review seem to prove that the title is correct, but nothing is presented to show why the United States should not be favored. After reading the article casually, the natural question arises: "What of it?"

If in the illustrations, however, the purported facts are not nearer the absolute facts than is the case in the Review's reference to Minister Stevens and Hawaii, the article demonstrates that the author is one of those bilious individuals forever seeking to dig up something to increase the ill-will between British and American citizens. There can be no comparison between the Jameson raid and our revolution of 1893. The lie is given in the first statement that "Minister Stevens, the American Minister, organized a revolution." Consequently starting with a misstated major premise, the conclusion is decidedly off. The writer demonstrates that he doesn't know what he is talking about. If he had a keener appreciation of facts he could see why the Powers did not interfere. But even admitting that half the writer says is true, he has simply shown that the Powers are satisfied to allow the Hawaiian Islands to remain under the exclusive control of the United States.

THE AUTHORITIES FIND IT DIFFICULT TO DEAL WITH THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANT WHO SHOWS THE POSSESSION OF \$50, AND THEN ON CROSS-EXAMINATION, SAYS HE GOT IT FROM HIS GRANDFATHER.

The general belief is, though there is no positive evidence to make it, that some commercial agency has furnished the money, to be returned on demand.

Our authorities can sympathize with the United States in its efforts to exclude the Chinese. Chinese born in the United States are permitted to return after absence. The latest trick is this: A Chinaman, brought by the carry-

ing companies, to the Vermont line, crosses from Canada, and is arrested for illegal entrance into the State. A Yankee lawyer at once sues out a writ of habeas corpus and the Chinaman is brought before the Federal Judge or Commissioner. The lawyer says to the Court: "This man was born in San Francisco. His father is here." An old Chinaman is then sworn and testifies that he lives in San Francisco, and his son was born there. The Collector of the American port jumps up and says: "Your Honor, that is a lie. This fellow is a fresh Chinaman; never was born in San Francisco." The Federal Judge replies:

"Your statement is not proof. You must give me evidence to show that this man was not born in the country. This old man swears that he was born here."

As the Collector is 2,000 miles from San Francisco, he cannot furnish the proof, and the immigrant is allowed to go free. The Judge decides on the evidence. The Collector pockets his fee, and the next case is called with the same result. Elderly Chinamen, who have lived in California, are in great demand as "fathers" all along the Canada line, and are rapidly preparing for a sumptuous old age. So are the cute Yankee lawyers who have invented the trick. The greatest nation on earth is "up a tree," and the humble Chinamen simpers: "Ta-ta," as he enters one of the many technical institutes in the States for the washing of clothes.

MORE AMERICANISM NEEDED.

The majority of annexationists here and the press, under their immediate control, are strangely silent on the subject of "white labor" on the plantations.

Mr. Thurston, the president of the Annexation Club, is one of the warmest supporters of this movement, and pushed the matter with his usual energy, on his arrival in California. If he is wrong in his views, his friends and supporters should put him right at once. He needs aid and comfort. It is one spear against a legion. He, moving as he does, about the States, knows only too well that the severest criticism made on our situation by our friends is that we have wilfully and persistently permitted the immense numerical dominance of the Asiatic here. It was urged in the recent tariff hearing before Congress that the Americans numbered only 2 per cent of the population. Mr. Thurston is so very simple-minded, he sees no way of reducing that dominance except by increasing as rapidly as possible the number of Teutons. It is a desperate remedy. Hawaii is feverish with a disease that only a desperate remedy will cure. Like all mentally sick people, she hopes to be out in a few days. Our good allies in the cause shout out: "The white is matched against the yellow race." But they do not apply the remedy, and we hear a good deal of death-rate in the shout. If we intend to Americanize these Islands, we must bring Americans here. We have "Americanized" them in the past, so that there were less Americans here in 1890 than there were in 1880, while the Asiatics increased by 50,000 and more, so the treatment must be heroic. We need not be taken for fools who believe that the remedy will really be applied. The community is not earnest enough to move on those lines.

The authorities find it difficult to deal with the Japanese immigrant who shows the possession of \$50, and then on cross-examination, says he got it from his grandfather.

The general belief is, though there is no positive evidence to make it, that some commercial agency has furnished the money, to be returned on demand.

After the civil war 500 men from the South emigrated to Brazil, in order to build up "homes for themselves and families in the wilderness." When they arrived on the ground, Josh Billings says, the leader stood them up in line and said: "All those ready to take farms, step forward." One man did so. "All those wishing to keep

a likker saloon, step forward." All the rest stepped forward. Are the cases alike?

We have, at least, taken a bold step in rejecting the Japanese. How about the 40,000 Asiatics now here? They are getting a better grip every year. "How" shall the white race meet the yellow race? "How" imports a good deal. "We shall conquer our enemies," says the General, in the Opera Bouffe. "How" asks his valet, "Grovelling creature," shouts the General, "don't bother me for details."

THOUGHTFUL IN LITTLE THINGS.

The anniversary celebration by the German colony brings to mind an interesting incident in the life of Emperor William I—an incident that brings out the kindly spirit of the man whose name is honored in every civilized country of the world.

Emperor William I visited Wiesbaden every year for many years. An old spinster lived in a lodging house in Adelhansstrasse. It was the custom of the Emperor, on the afternoon of the day of his arrival, to drive in his private carriage to this lodging house, unattended by any one, aside from a private detective. He then climbed four staircases to the humble apartments of the spinster and visited her for an hour. After taking coffee with her, he returned to his carriage and quietly drove away. This lady, Fraulein von Sheff, had, in the revolution of 1848, assisted the Emperor to escape from the attack of a mob. He rewarded her with a moderate pension and a call whenever he visited Wiesbaden. Honolulu people, living in that same street, and opposite to the lodging house, saw several of these annual visits.

Many are the stories that can be told of the German Emperor's dignity of character, but none can appeal more directly to the hearts of the common people than the foregoing. In the years of his greatest prosperity and political prominence Emperor William I did not forget the woman who befriended him in a day of adversity. It is often that the little acts give people a glimpse into the wellsprings of character that make men honored leaders.

The selection of Count Muravjew as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is regarded with more or less apprehension by the press of Germany and equal satisfaction by French journalists. Count Muravjew has been the Russian Ambassador at the court of Copenhagen and has not been regarded with especial favor. The Germans, however, credit him with being an able diplomat and a man not inclined to "carry his heart on his tongue," consequently, they hope that in his present position the influences brought to bear upon him may be such as to modify his present position. In France, the appointment is spoken of as another "circumstantial evidence" of Russia's friendship for the Gallie Republic. The London Spectator probably touches upon the principal point of the Muravjew policy when it says: "The grand interest of Russia—viz: to get to the water on all sides—is so clear and so permanent that her policy only varies in non-essentials."

The close of the Texas State Legislature was decidedly interesting in its bearing upon the national political situation. A bright Senator offered a resolution to adjourn in honor of the end of Mr. Cleveland's administration, also expressing the wish that McKinley would be no worse and hoping that the country would not suffer as much under Republican reign as it has since Republicanism was replaced by Clevelandism and Mugwumpism.

The Senate adjourned without acting on the resolution, and the

House of Representatives tabled a resolution congratulating President McKinley on his inauguration. The wise law makers of Texas seem determined to be dissatisfied whatever the result of political battles.

Evangelist Moody, in reply to the query, "Do converts stick?" advertised for all converts of 1871 when he spoke in New York city. There were 1,900 who responded to the call. It thus appears, notwithstanding President Jordan's attack on revivals and Dr. Abbott's laugh over Jonah and the whale, that all things work together for good, and the words and work of the great evangelists are not wasted.

HERE IS THE HISTORY OF A LIE.

First somebody told it,
Then the room wouldn't hold it,
So the busy tongues rolled it,
Till they got it outside;
Then the crowd came across it.
And never once lost it,
But tossed it and tossed it,
Till it grew long and wide.

This lie brought forth others,
Dark sisters and brothers,
And fathers and mothers—
A terrible crew;
And while heading they hurried,
The people they flurried,
And troubled and wrirred,
As lies always do.

And so, evil-boded,
This monstrous lie goaded,
Till at last it exploded
In smoke and in shame;
When from mud and from mire,
The pieces flew higher
And hit the sad har.
And killed his good name.
—Brethren Evangelist.

Many signatures have been obtained to a call for the formation in Wisconsin of a State Civil Service Reform League, similar to those in operation in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other States, and having for its object the extension of the merit system in the State service.

Sales Talk.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tell the Story.
All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.
"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard."

L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois.

Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

OUR REPUTATION.

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much, better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

POWER OF TRUSTS

Capitalists' Safety is Consolidation.

Union Does Not Destroy Individualism—Ambition Elevates Soul of Men.

In the New York Independent of Jan. 21, Otis K. Stuart, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa., writes as follows on "The Next Step in Business," forecasting the outcome of the organizations of Trusts and laborers' unions:

In a former paper the writer attempted briefly to examine some of the most conspicuous features of the modern Trust and Union, and to deduce a generalization that would indicate the business tendencies of the time. Under the discipline of these institutions the business individuality of the employer and his workmen is being slowly but surely transformed. In the process of transformation the existing methods of business must be displaced by a new system, the outlines of which may even now be traced.

A change of "fashion" may seriously affect the textile industries of a nation; and social forces are so complex, varied and shifting, that the economic prophet is but too apt to predict nonsense. Still, such speculations as to the future, however tentative, have a practical value to both the man of affairs and the scientist, since they provoke discussion, which brings to view just those disturbing influences that determine the trend of development, giving to the scientist a formula and to the man of affairs a policy.

Now, the first thing to be noticed is that there will be a rapid increase in the number of trusts. Those large industries, the products of which are distributed over wide areas, necessitating greatly ramified selling organizations, will, as passing events show, be the first to "pool" their interests. Here the conserving effects of a desperate competition are most severely felt. On the other hand, laborers in these fields will be the first compelled to consolidate their fragmentary personal interests, to resist the encroachments of employers upon wages and the hours of work. Imitation, intelligence, and the instinct of self-preservation, will prompt men to experiment with this or that alternative, and gradually there will result an improvement in methods. Trust will become more and more able to resist the persistent efforts of the Union to raise the scale of wages, and the tendency of "expense" to increase, and the tendency of price to fall; and Union will grow better and better equipped to resist the constant encroachment of the Trust upon the workman's time and wages. Every advance in organization in the one will stimulate effort toward improvement in the other; and the time must surely come when consolidation will be the order of the day, alike with employer and employee. He who follows not this road must inevitably be crushed beneath the wheels of progress.

That keen instinct which evolved the Trust, with its sharp eye for expense, will discover its own sources of supply and its own distributing means; and the Trust will soon control and own them. From its function as manufacturer the Trust will reach backward to assume that of miner or cultivator, and forward to assume that of jobber and retailer. The hand that sows the rye will be the hand that passes the red whisky over the ruinous bar. The man who cuts the cane will be a factor in the same great organization as the man who bags the crystallized sugar by the pound. Distillers may easily become farmers sowing their fields; book publishers become manufacturers of paper and glue; the electrical capitalist a miner of copper and of mica. And, as with the brewer now, so it may be with great traders generally: they will retail over their own counters direct to the consumer.

Expansion—that force which in the physical world rends a boiler or a soap-bubble, and in the moral world explodes superstitions as inevitably as atomic attractions and repulsions arrange salt into crystals—accounts for the Trust, and it is thus possible to get some conception of the almost inconceivable power that this new organization must ultimately wield. That development of the Trust into a body having functions which are now inclosed only in a score or a hundred smaller bodies, implies the concentration of unprecedented amounts of capital and an unworded refinement of organization. Without the first such vast enterprises were unthinkable to business men; without the second, these vast enterprises, when undertaken, would be ruinously wasteful.

The Trust, so expanded, means the obliteration of many existing trade boundaries, and the establishment of new ones in harmony with its advanced methods and designs. It means, too, the wiping out of a large class of existing employers, for these will then be employees. Traits inherent in human nature and the signs of the day tell plainly that this expansion will not be consummated without long and violent struggle. A conservatism bred in the bone of man will prompt unreasoning prejudice and the enactment of severe legislative restrictions. These will delay the development of the Trust and—increase its ultimate efficiency.

The apparent interests of small dealers must have a similar effect, by spurring them to organize to resist the Trust's encroachment upon their territory and functions. But, finally, the real interest of the retailer will force him, too, to Trust-formation, and while the larger organization reaches down to the consumer, the smaller organizations will combine and reach up to manufacture and mining. The same causes acting to make Trusts retailers, will react to make retailers' Trusts. Petty grocers will establish wholesale and importing houses, and will buy their green goods from a part-

ner sharing in the mutual profits. Great warehouses will be the common property of many merchants. Pharmacists will operate a drug factory for their own wares. Even as these lines are written, a friend informs me that sixty wholesale liquor merchants, having "pooled" their interests, are now putting the finishing touches to one of the most complete distilleries in the world. And this same tendency, among small retailers, is exemplified every day in the formation of local "Associations" of tailors, grocers, butchers, bakers, and other tradesmen. All of which indicates that there is no possibility at present of predicting the limits within which future business consolidation may take place.

It is to be expected that along with much conflict delaying the development of Trusts, will go not a little mutual concession hastening their growth. The utility of the conflicts will be in the evolution of the Trust's internal organization in bringing to light the various individual interests, provision for which will be necessary to harmony and success. The utility of the concessions will be in the growth of the Trust's external power, in increase of its magnitude by attracting to its members whose rights are provided for. Finding that the confectioners of a district, a city or a State have combined to found a candy manufacturer, which will surely secure their trade, existing candy manufacturers will be obliged to concede much to confectioners, eventually to take them into partnership. Finding that the wholesalers have established their own distilleries, the Whisky Trust must ultimately combine with them and take them into the Trust. Finding such combinations in a hundred lines of business consolations of their economy from actual experience, the consumer must, at length, give freely to the Trust the support that is given only with mental reservations and moral misgivings.

Surely here is outlined already the future development of the Union. So long as existing businesses retain their present formations, so long will it be impossible for many workmen to consolidate their fragmentary influences. There are trades carried on by small numbers of workmen, trades comparatively insignificant in themselves, but often of vital importance in their relations with other trades. These workmen cannot now unite to advantage, because their Union, by the mere fact of its littleness, would be of no avail against the encroachments of employers. But, erase the line that separates one such trade from another: wipe out the line that separates this trade from a third: combine all three trades by a common business organization, or Trust—and you give the workmen in these trades just the opportunity they need to enable them to consolidate their several interests. As surely as the far-sighted capitalist finds his best interest in combination with brother capitalists, just as surely will the watchful workman see that his interest lies with the common interest of his fellow-workmen. All that is wanting to the latter will be supplied by the forced combinations of the former. Every step taken by the mill owner toward the Trust will be followed by a step taken by his employees toward a Union.

As if with ear to a multiplex telephone, I seem to hear a thousand violent protests: "You destroy the individual!" "You eliminate ambition; and when you eliminate ambition from the human soul, you shut out the visions which entice men upward!"

No one can dispute the fact here mentioned. As to the deductions, men's minds differ. But that a conclusion opposite to that I draw can be reached by any practical business man, is a proposition too absurd to be entertained; and any intermediate position implies from the very logic of the situation, the admission that the business tendencies of the times are communistic. There is no escape from this logical dilemma; and there is no necessity for escape. Every step in civilization has been a step in communism. The evolution of a "social" condition from the savagery of primitive man was one long march toward communism. The gradual surrender of hereditary privileges, the assumption of freedom by serfs, the desperate dethronements of feudal kings, the founding of legislatures, the birth and growth of modern commerce, each has been a step, some of them enormous strides, toward communism. And while history shows the tendency, science predicts the end. Our conception of the true meaning of "education," with its implied altruism, straight alike by Christ and the latest materialist, gives the assurance of ultimate communism. Just as the "peer of our day knows that he is better off without defensive appliances and retainers and serfs than his predecessor was with them"; just as he knows that "though he can compel no one to labor, the labor of free men make him immensely more wealthy than was the ancient holder of bondsman"; just so the capitalist of the future will see that though he cannot get his brother capitalist's trade from him, and though he cannot stamp his own unirammed will upon the wage of a laborer, yet his brother's efforts are in his behalf, too, and his workers' higher wages are an earnest of his own prosperity.

Individualism opened a wide avenue to choked and stifling "meritocracy," but gave birth to an unrestricted competition, which, carried in our time to its uttermost limits, is suicidal. Another step in the same direction means industrial paralysis; and the force of expansion forbids a boundary to progress; that would mean social convulsion and explosion." There is but one way to save the business interests to-day, and that is to lift them out of the mire of competition. The Trust and the Union are but instruments to this great end."

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayoralty of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THE GERMANSDINE

Celebrate 100th Anniversary of William I.

Right Royal Time at Hawaiian. Everything Arranged with Eye to Appropriateness.

Yesterday was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I of Germany, founder of the German Empire, and right royalty was this event celebrated by the Germans of the city at the Hawaiian Hotel last night. There was no pyrotechnic display and no shouting, but just a banquet, in which some 50 or more Germans joined to do honor to the memory of the great ruler.

The dining room was beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mr. George Grau. The principal feature was a large steel engraving of Emperor William I on the mauka wall, with two of the new German consular flags forming a background. Crossed under the picture were two sago palm leaves, and on a stand below it was a pot of ferns. Forming an arch of green around each of the doors and windows were large coconut leaves, while about the room were set pots of ferns and palms. At the main entrance and over the opening into the smaller part of the dining room were Hawaiian flags artistically draped.

The table, running the whole length of the room, was naturally the main attraction. Up and down the center was a row of candelabras in red. In the center was a beautiful basket of Emperor's cornflowers, while scattered about on the table were bouquets of various flowers, mostly red. The button-hole bouquets were of Emperor's cornflowers, a most appropriate flower for the occasion.

The Hawaiian Band, stationed in the stand near the dining room, played during the banquet the following program:

PART I.
March—German Empire Faust
Overture—Jubel Flotow
Fantasia—Emperor's Cornflower Thiele
Chorus—Tannhäuser Wagner

PART II.
Medley—German Marches Seidenglanz
Gavotte—Hohenzollern Conradi
Fantasia—War Recollections. Kappay
March—Emperor William Berger
The Watch on the Rhine. Hawaii Pono.

The banquet over, the Germans gave way to merry toasts, passing the evening pleasantly away. German Consul J. F. Hackfeld was master of ceremonies and toast-master.

Among those present were: Messrs. F. A. Schaefer, Julius Hotting, H. W. Schmidt, E. Subh, H. Focke, W. Wolters, H. A. Isenberg, C. Bosse, F. Klamp, G. R. Grau, J. F. Humburg, H. P. Schulze, C. Humberg, C. Castendyk, C. von Damm, W. Pfotenhauer,

H. H. De La Vergne has handed in his resignation as Judge in the Dis-

C. Gussfeldt, G. Roenitz, Adolph Hashagen, W. Lanz, A. Berg, C. Mett, A. Jaeger, C. von Hamm, C. Du Rol, O. Herold, Theo. Wolff, C. Bolte, M. Louisson, H. Berger and others.

Diamond Head in Port.

The Hawaiian bark Diamond Head, Ward master, arrived in port and anchored in naval row yesterday afternoon, 16 days from Port Angeles, with a cargo of 725,000 feet of lumber from Port Blakely for Allen & Robinson. She will haul alongside to discharge as soon as there is wharf room. The Diamond Head sailed from Port Blakely on March 3d, and was forced to remain in Angeles for three days on account of the weather. Strong winds were encountered first, and then came moderate trades, which lasted to port. It will be remembered that the Diamond Head was once the British bark Gainsborough, which went ashore off Diamond Head, and which was bought by S. C. Allen and refitted under the supervision of Captain Ward, her present master. The work of repairing and refitting was finished on the Sound, and now the Diamond Head stands AAI, the highest class that can be given any vessel.

Libel Case.

In the libel case of Peter Correa vs. Hawaiian Gazette Company, defendant was found not guilty in the District Court yesterday. W. R. Castle for defense and Lyle A. Dickey, for prosecu-

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

There was a large special excursion on the Oahu Railway on Saturday.

Cutlery of a superior quality and at low prices is on sale at Diamond's.

It is understood that there are two or three fine tennis players aboard the Marlon.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, will go to Koosa on the W. G. Hall today to do some work.

Hollister & Co., the tobacconists are in receipt of a fresh line of Havana cigars from the world's famous factories.

For new novelties consult the advertisement of the Hawaiian Hardware Company this morning. These articles are sure to please.

Hoh. and Mrs. Samuel M. Damon entertained about 60 of their married friends at their handsome Moanalua residence Saturday afternoon.

The latest edition of the Hawaiian Cook Book, revised and improved, is on sale only at the Woman's Exchange, 25 Merchant street. See ad.

Mrs. J. W. Kalua and her daughter Agnes, who have been spending a few weeks with the Cummins family, leave by the Claudine for their Maui home today.

Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday, after a very pleasant trip to Kau, where she spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Noa Kauhane.

Ensign Gelm of the U. S. S. Alert is now in the place of Lieutenant Muir of the U. S. Marion, the two officers having changed places just before the departure of the former vessel for San Francisco.

George H. De La Vergne has handed in his resignation as Judge in the Dis-

FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is selling DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the considerably lower price of the retail dealer, amounting to from \$1. to \$10. upon a single watch. Retail watch dealers and jewelers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our specialty only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which is most always filled with dust—this, of course, being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring), thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognized to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their accuracy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1852, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case, and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months, should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered, post free and custom duty paid, to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:

A. Stem-winder, sterling silver, hall marked, jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch..... \$1.

B. The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved. 5.

C. Gold stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 12 actions, with gold or steel hands, small second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arcos, etc. 19.

D. The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper. 17.

E. Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement, of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches. 30.

F. The same watch with double and extra strong case, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, etc. 32.

G. Imperial calendar chronograph, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than \$500.

All our watches are manufactured in 3 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

OSA watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value, if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque, Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

It is our aim to give the utmost possible satisfaction to our clients, knowing this to be the best advertisement for our products, and all who have once entered into business relations with us gladly recommend us to their friends and acquaintances. Address for letters and orders:

MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
7 Red Lion Court, London, E. C.

Wanted, at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. Highest salary and commission. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

Awarded
Highest Honor—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

'DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

strict Court, this to take effect on May 1st. It is understood that Mr. De La Vergne will go into partnership with Mr. Lyle A. Dickey.

The Newell party of Illinois now at the Hawaiian, will leave on the Hall for the Garden Isle this afternoon, there to indulge in the pleasures of sight seeing. The Newells are enjoying a splendid time on the islands.

There is no little conjecture at the police station as to who will be appointed to fill Judge de la Vergne's place, when he steps down and out of the judicial seat. Mr. Eddings' name was the one that seemed to meet with most favor at the station yesterday.

Augustus Toellner, one of the best known journalists of Washington, came down of the Miwera. Mr. Toellner was an active worker for John R. Mapa in the late senatorial contest in that State, but his candidate was defeated by George Turner. Mr. Toellner will remain here for six months.

Castle & Cooke, Limited, wish to have it stated in answer to numerous inquiries, that the fire of last Saturday was caused by a kerosene oil stove, and not from their New Process Gasoline Stove, as some have thought. Also, that of the many New Process Stoves now in use in Honolulu there has not yet been a single accident.

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WERE PUT ABOARD

Japanese to Return to Their Native Land.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

Very Few Have Qualifications to Permit Landing.

Obstreperous Mate Declined to Lower Gangplank—Officer Toma is Jealous.

Yesterday was a very busy day among the officials and Japanese at the quarantine station. Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle, Secretary Marx and Interpreter Doyle went to the station at 9 o'clock in the morning, and remained until late at night investigating the cases of the Japanese. Consul General Shimamura and the secretary of the Legation, Mr. Mimashi, conducted a separate investigation for the Consul's private information. Between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Consul General Shimamura the greatest harmony existed, and Secretary Mimashi stated last night that their investigation had ended.

Between 4 and 5 p.m. 146 Japanese were sent in the Shinshu-Maru's boats from the quarantine station to the steamer. Out of those investigated yesterday, 68, of whom 14 were women, were found to be legally entitled to land and were permitted to go up town. This is the result of the more careful investigation given by the Government. The men proved to the satisfaction of Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle that they were the bona-fide possessors of the necessary amount of money. The women proved themselves the wives of 14 of the men. Some of the 54 men had, besides the money qualifications, contracts to work for individuals. Under these circumstances the immigrants had a right to come off the "panhandle" and stop on shore.

By 10 p.m. two more batches of 141 and 52 respectively, were disqualifying, and Chester Doyle was sent to the steamer to notify the captain to send his boat to quarantine pier to receive the passengers. The captain, being absent, the message was communicated to the mate, who promptly declined to lower a boat or take the people aboard. Mr. Doyle returned to the station and reported progress. He was told to go back again and notify the captain or mate that if the boats were not at the pier by the time the Japanese reached there, shore boats would be called into service, the expense of which would be charged to the steamer, and that clearance papers would not be issued until the bill was paid.

This brought the mate partly to time, for he lowered the boats, but refused to lower the gang-plank. When the Japanese left the wharf, Doyle and some policemen accompanied them to see them safely aboard. On reaching the steamer the gang plank was not lowered, and the mate steadfastly refused to let it down. Doyle and some officers were equal to the emergency, however. They climbed over the side and lowered it, then placed the men safely on the steamer's deck.

When the second lot were in the corral waiting to be released, it was noticed that they seemed very anxious to leave, and when the gate was opened they made a dash for the pier. For men who were making a legal fight to remain in the country, this was at least peculiar, and seemed to the officials worth inquiring into. It transpired, later, that Officer Toma, in his zeal to get his countrymen away, told them they were going up town. When they reached the wharf and heard they were to go to Japan, they rebelled and wanted an explanation, which they received, and then got into the boats.

While the transportation of the men was being affected the investigation continued. Each immigrant was brought in the presence of the Minister and Collector General, and if they did not possess the necessary qualifications they were rejected. At 11:30 p.m. a lot of \$5 were sent off without difficulty either with them or the officers of the steamer. Up to that hour there had been sent to the Shinshu-Maru 41 rejected men, and these without trouble, except that which took place between the Japanese mate of the ship and Chester Doyle.

Shortly after midnight the investigation was finished. Of the 44 remaining, 25 were rejected and 17 permitted to go up town for the reason that the examination disclosed the fact that they had a right to land.

The purser of the steamer lost his head and took the number of each passenger sent out. He questioned Interpreter Doyle anxiously as to who the steamship company should look to for payment of the passage of the men, and shuddered when told they were dead-heads.

The woman who was confined on Thursday, together with her husband, will remain in the country, and will leave the station as soon as the woman is able to be moved.

This ends one of the most celebrated events in the history of the Republic. The prophecy of the multitude that the Japanese would all be permitted to remain here has not been fulfilled, for out of 533 only 122 were found to possess a legal right to land. The investigation by Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle, after the Court had decided the right of the Collector General in the premises, has caused much comment by the public, and the fact that it was difficult and sometimes impossible, for any of the newspapers to secure information as to the intention of the Government,



JOHN ARBUCKLE, THE COFFEE KING.

According to his own testimony at the trust investigation in New York, John Arbuckle, of Brooklyn, fixes the price of every pound of coffee used in the United States. The Sugar Trust has gone into the coffee business and is cutting down his profits.

FAVORED NATION

"British Review" Says
"Tis United States.

Americans Can Do Things Others Cannot—Hence the Wall.

The following article from the British Review has been forwarded to this paper for publication:

The great nations of the civilized world are the British, the French, the German, the Italian, the Austrian, the Russian, the Dutch; the Japanese are still on their promotion, and the Spaniards, Turks and Chinese may for the moment be left out of the category. There is only one great nation to see in what a peculiar relation the American people stand toward all others. Americans as individuals and the United States as a Government are the spoilt children of civilization. The expression is not used in any hostile sense. "Spoiling" is often very good for children; it brings them out, and gives them an ease in society and a power of self-assertion which a naturally diffident boy or girl will never attain if treated on more Spartan principles. But isn't the fact itself certain enough? There is no indifference in the American, certainly. But there is a tacit sort of conspiracy among other nations to give him a license which none of them would allow to any of the other nations. In conversation, in society, the American man and woman may question even our dearest beliefs, overlook our most rooted prejudices, outrage our most sacred conventions, set at naught our etiquette. Nobody is angry—when Americans do this. The grumblers in France and Germany who abuse John Bull for his bad taste and his ill-behavior when traveling are silent when Uncle Sam does much worse. It is not merely that they think he knows no better; they begin to doubt if he may not be in the right. At any rate, he doesn't matter. The Americans are privileged.

The American Government has a similar license. We have only to remember the way our own Government treats the United States to realize this. But if Great Britain is supposed to have a motherly regard, and therefore a specially friendly disposition toward our so-called Anglo-Saxon kinfolk—most of whom are not Anglo-Saxons—the tendency to give the United States a position apart is to be seen just as much in its relations with other governments. The obvious reason is that America has proclaimed her abstention from a "foreign policy," and that foreign countries do not come into collision with her in their own foreign affairs. But the fact remains that both Great Britain and Europe generally "stand" things from the United States Government that would provoke a serious rupture as between any of the European nations themselves. Take the Kelley dispute with Austria, for instance. In 1855 President Cleveland nominated to the Embassy at Rome a Mr. Kelley, whom King Humbert declined to receive because he had been notorious for an attack upon Victor Emmanuel. Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, transferred Mr. Kelley to Vienna. But Count Kalnoky also had objections. Mr. Kelley's wife was a Jewess, and Jews are not appreciated in Austria. Count Kalnoky accordingly asked that Mr. Kelley be sent somewhere else. What happened? Mr. Bayard lectured the Austrian Government as if it were a fourth-form schoolboy. Mr. Kelley was an American citizen, and as such good enough for anybody; and the United States believed in religious liberty, and if Jews were good enough for President Cleveland they were fifty times too good for an emperor. If Lord Salisbury had said these things it is difficult to imagine the results. But Austria took it quite calmly from America. It only meant that for some time there was no American Minister in Vienna.

Take another instance, which shows the United States Government doing a thing which has only just called down on ourselves the censure of the whole continent. We have had our Jameson raid, but the United States has had its Jameson raid and nobody has said a word about it. In what respect, except the absence of any public outcry, does the action of Mr. Stevens

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

in Hawaii in 1882 differ from Dr. Jameson's in the Transvaal in 1895? Mr. Stevens, the American Minister at Honolulu, organized a revolution against Queen Liliuokalani, obtained marines and sailors from the American war ship in the harbor, occupied the town, deposed the Queen, and proclaimed a Republic. It is just as if Dr. Jameson had not been stopped at Krugersdorp, but had marched into Johannesburg safely and made a successful revolution. What has happened? Did the United States repudiate Mr. Stevens? Not at all. President Cleveland did his best to restore the Queen, but Congress defeated him, and President Dole and his friends still rule a Republic in Hawaii, and by the latest accounts a pretty mess they are making of it. But the point is that this upset of a friendly sovereign was effected by a responsible American Minister, and without a word of protest, or reproach, or hindrance from the other nations concerned in the prosperity or the status quo of Hawaii. Let us imagine, if we can, what the civilized world would have said if the English Consul at Honolulu had acted like Mr. Stevens, and his coup d'état had been winked at by the British Cabinet and Parliament.

TANTALUS COFFEE.

H. W. Schmidt Gets Satisfactory Report From Hamburg.

H. W. Schmidt has in his store in the von Holt block several small bags of coffee, picked from trees growing on his Tantalus property. The trees are practically uncultivated, but the yield is large.

Some time ago Mr. Schmidt sent samples of his coffee to the leading dealers in Hamburg, and by the last steamer received a very satisfactory letter in reply. The dealers report the "pea-berries" as worth 24 8-10 cents per pound, less expenses. The unpulped berries are quoted at 20 cents per pound, or about the same as in the United States.

While there is no advantage gained in shipping such a long distance, Mr. Schmidt thinks it may open another market, and eventually create rivalry which would result in better prices for the Hawaiian planter.

At his Tantalus place, Mr. Schmidt has only five acres planted in coffee, the difficulty in obtaining a competent person to take care of his place preventing him from increasing the acreage. He feels encouraged over the return from Hamburg, as it proves that coffee of superior quality can be grown at high altitudes on Oahu.

House Boat on the Bay.

A movement has been started to secure subscriptions to stock for a company, the purpose of which will be to build a house-boat on the bay. Its dimensions will be such as to accommodate a large number of dancers, and to admit of handsome decorations. If the boat is built, it will be leased by the company to persons who wish to give dances on moonlight nights.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Mare Island's New Captain.
WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Herbert has ordered Capt. Henry Glass, detached from command of the battleship Texas, and to do duty as captain of the Mare Island Navy-yard, on March 31st.

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Timely Talk.

With a steady rising thermometer heralding the approach of summer, it behooves us to look about for the means whereby we may, in a manner, resist the oppressive heat that obtains here.

Prompted by experience, we have secured a number of NOVELTIES, which we are sanguine will be appreciated.

The "Gem" Ice Shavers have proved themselves the most satisfactory on the market. Every householder should possess one.

Then we have a new thing in Cold Drink Mixers with strainers complete. These are really indispensable to a home. We have them in both electro and silver plate.

Another "notion" to which we would call attention, is a Cigar Ash Tray in electro plate.

This little concern can be attached, by means of a clip, to any article of furniture, and is as ornamental as useful.

It is quite surprising to note the number of advertisements that appear in the daily papers, for lost or stolen dogs.

We have Collars to suit all kinds of dogs, at all prices and in all styles.

Save the cost of advertisements and present your pup with one.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drip in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

—THE—

Hawaiian Planters' Monthly.

H. M. WHITNEY, EDITOR.

Contents for March, 1897.

Notes on Current Topics.

Bee and Cane Sugars—Live and Let Live.

Successful Grafting of Sugar Cane.

Hawaiian National Finances and

Government.

Fertilizer Control.

The Outlook for Coffee.

Profit Sharing.

Sugar Review for 1896.

The Sugar Industry in British Guiana for 1896.

Cash or Credit.

Labor on Plantations—A Plea for the Abolition of Penal Contracts.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., Publishers.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.

Office: No. 19 West King Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Re-gattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Cranes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kammingarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, Sheet and Tin, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc

CASE OF KIDNAP

Rev. J. P. Lytton's Actions are Explained.

Diocesan Magazine Refutes Story
From San Francisco—Many Misfortunes.

In the current issue of the Diocesan Magazine the editor refutes the article regarding Rev. J. P. Lytton which appeared in the San Francisco Post and tells another story of the details of Mr. Lytton's stay in San Francisco.

The first part of the story is as follows: "Last summer, in the city of San Francisco, our worthy citizen, Mr. James Campbell, was entrapped and narrowly escaped with his life from the den of thieves in which he had been chained down. And now the Rev. James P. Lytton has fallen among thieves in the same city, who spared no pains to rob him of his reputation and character, and ruin him for life. Our readers have some of them been shocked by an article copied into the Pacific Commercial Advertiser from the San Francisco Post, that purposed to describe his going on both board the steamship Australia and in San Francisco. We say some, because malignity and falsehood were so apparent between the lines of the article that the majority of readers can hardly fail to have detected internal evidence which rendered it wholly unworthy of credence.

"It is enough to state that the charges brought against Mr. Lytton by the Post were of so grave a nature, that were there any solid foundation for them, they would subject him to trial in an ecclesiastical court, and, if proven, would require his deposition or at least suspension from the ministry of the Church.

"This being so, very careful inquiry has been made into the allegations, with this result:

"With regard to the voyage to the Coast, an assurance has been given over the joint signature of the chief officer and the doctor of the steamship Australia, that there was nothing in Mr. Lytton's conduct on board unbecoming a clergyman. Mr. Lawless also corroborates that as to playing 'poker' he doesn't even know how to play it.

"Next, it may not be generally known that Mr. Lytton, though apparently vigorous, is a very sick man. As an old soldier he is not one to let his ailments be known to the public. Hence, few are aware that he did not escape scot free from the campaign in which he served. He was often quite exhausted after officiating at one service on Sunday; on the Sundays, on which he was responsible for three services in the Bishop's absence, it took him two or three days to recuperate.

"His chronic ailment being aggravated by a severe cold caught two days before landing in San Francisco, he was in a state of nervous prostration when he reached his hotel. And from all that has been learned his condition became such that he ought not to have been allowed to go about the city by himself. Then followed a series of misfortunes which in a less weak condition he would probably have avoided. Whether they occurred through sheer accident, or through advantage being taken of his prostrated condition mentally and bodily is immaterial to this discussion: the facts, however, remain that he was driven by a hackman to a house he had no intention of visiting, and through the loss of a considerable sum of money he was compelled to telegraph for the means of continuing his journey to Denver. These mishaps furnished the scribbler in the Post with the warp on which he wove his tissue of calumny.

"What has so far been said will doubtless be sufficient to satisfy every fair-minded person that certain incidents which are admitted furnish no ground whatever for the charges made by the Post and repeated by the Advertiser.

"There is, however, another side to this episode which every one is interested in looking into. Is it credible that guests at the Occidental are shadowed by emissaries of the Press? By no means. What object could a San Francisco paper have in raising or professing to give a detailed account of the actions of a clergyman, who was an entire stranger to that city, whose name was probably unknown except to the clerical? To this question there is only the answer, None at all unless it was paid for inserting it."

SUGAR TRUST PROFITS.

Facts Brought Out by Lexow Investigating Commission.

Mr. Havemeyer on the witness stand on Saturday gave the first exact figures that have ever been made public concerning the actual Sugar Trust profits. Prior to 1886, he said, the profit in refining was 18 mills per pound—15 mills of which was given by the tariff, or an average of \$30,000 profit per year upon a total invested capital of \$24,013,000 in 1890.

Since the formation of the Trust and the decrease in the protection the profit has not materially declined. Mr. Havemeyer gives it as follows for the past eleven years:

Year.	Total per consump- tion tons.	Total profit.
1886.....	\$15,34	1,450,900
		\$22,385,355
1887.....	15,07	1,381,714
		20,824,429
1888.....	28,22	1,519,283
		42,874,166
1889.....	27,10	1,416,274
		38,381,023
1890.....	15,88	1,476,377
		23,444,566
1891.....	18,03	1,888,851
		34,055,983
1892.....	23,07	1,853,270
		42,757,245
1893.....	25,76	1,907,778
		48,818,086
1894.....	18,09	2,012,714
		36,409,996
1895.....	19,74	1,949,744
		37,961,815
1896.....	20,36	2,100,000
		42,756,000
		\$22,66 18,864,365 \$390,666,966

Of this total profit, Mr. Havemeyer says that from 75 to 80 per cent be-

longs to the American Refining Company or Sugar Trust.

The actual amount of capital invested in sugar refining in the United States is given in the census of 1886 at \$27,432,500 and of 1890 at \$24,432,500. For twenty-five years prior to 1886 there was a private trust to control prices, and the organization of the public and chartered Sugar Trust by some members of the private trust was partly to control prices and regulate production, and partly to get \$60,000,000 in lump sum from the general public by selling out future profits. Of the \$73,000,000 stock in 1886 the World showed that less than \$12,000,000 represented stock. Of the \$88,000,000 of stock now, Mr. Havemeyer acknowledges that it represents less than \$20,000,000—80 per cent of the \$24,000,000 invested in 1890. His admission of profits of 20 per cent on this four-fifths watered stock shows how easily sugar fortunes were made between 1876 and 1886, when there was a profit of 2 cents per pound upon an average yearly product of 2,000,000,000 pounds, of which three-fourths were given to the sugar men by the protective tariff—a yearly profit exceeding 100 per cent.

It is not to be expected that any practical good will come from Mr. Lexow's committee; but if it will continue to stir these trusts as to make the members blurt out the truth now and then, as Mr. Havemeyer has, it will not have been altogether in vain.

—New York Herald, February 10th.

LATEST FROM SOUDAN.

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Making Advances

to the Nile.

LONDON, March 6.—News from the Soudan shows that great excitement prevails there. The Dervishes are making great preparations in view of the projected advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition on Berber. The Khalifa is relying on Osman Digna to repel the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces up the Nile, and has appointed him Governor of Berber. Osman Digna has taken up his quarters at Berber and called out upward of 25,000 Dervishes, many of whom are well armed with rifles, recently purchased by the Khalifa from Abyssinia.

Advices from Egyptian spies, however, indicate that the mass of the Dervishes are reluctant to fight, and that Osman Digna has been compelled to dispatch a force of 3,000 men to traverse the country, calling upon the Arabs to join his standard under the penalty of death.

The first news in 10 months has also been received from the European prisoners at Omdurman, the headquarters of the Khalifa. They are in a state of great anxiety, and fear they will be massacred if the Khalifa finds he is unable to resist the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

FOR A PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Antiquated Ideas Being Revived in New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Senator Lamey and Assemblyman Bruhn have been requested to introduce in the State Legislature a bill which provides for the placing under the supervision of State officials all the newspapers published in the State. The measure provides that within 20 days after the passage of the act the Legislature shall appoint in each county of the State having a population of 10,000 or more, men suitable to act as censors of all newspapers published in the county. Any person writing or causing to be printed any article or portion of an article not approved by the censor shall be guilty of a felony, and the penalty for conviction thereof shall be imprisonment in the State penitentiary not exceeding five years or not less than three years for plaintiff for \$2,109.26, with costs.

White Setters Expelled.

PENDER, Neb., March 6.—Excitement again prevails here over the forcible removal of settlers from the reservation. It is a revival of the trouble which provoked a Congressional investigation last year. J. S. Hogan and family have been ejected. The Indian police lay in ambush, expecting Hogan and his wife to pass, which they did. A fight took place, and it was with considerable difficulty that Hogan was overpowered. He was put in irons and taken to the agency. A. J. Haniki and two or three other families will be removed also.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

Faithful friend, four-footed, Earnest, tried and true, Honest, kind and wagons Soon will exile you Never mind, dear boskie, Just stand up and grin; Cry me down, you're gone, Take me along, I'll run. There you're viewed with favor So hold up your head; There they do not want you, There you're safe and dead. Fierce electric currents Drive you out of town; Cable cars and trolleys For there is a refuge, Honest friend and true, In the open country For the likes of you.

On the morning of Feb. 26, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Sakura-Maru came into port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at 6 a. m. Sunday. Her immigrants to the number of 337, were taken to the quarantine, and the freight, something like 450 tons, was discharged, the work being finished about 11 o'clock last night. The fumigating plant was set to work under the superintendence of Health Agent C. B. Reynolds, and all possible "bugs" shocked away. The Pacific Mail wharf was kept in strict quarantine, and Custom House guards could be seen everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Diego.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This List Does Not Include Coasters.)

Brk Routenbeck, Rodgers, Liverpool.
Bk Callao, Koster, Newcastle.

Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, Newcastle.
Haw bk Rosalie, Nissen, Chemainus,
B. C. (In distress).

Am ship E. B. Sutton, Carter, San
Francisco.

Am bark S. G. Wilder, McNeill, San
Francisco.

Am bark Amy Turner, Warland, New
York.

Am ship F. Packard, Dickinson,
Kobe, Japan.

Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, San
Francisco.

Am bark Prosper, Johannessen, Port
Gamble.

Am bktne Kilkitat, Cutler, Port Town-
send.

Am schr Aloha, Dabek, San Francisco.

Am bk Highland Light, Lewis, Nanaimo,
B. C.

Am schr J. D. Tallant, Hoffland, Port
Townsend.

Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, San Fran-
cisco.

S. S. Sakura-Maru, Brady, Japan.

Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eu-
reka.

Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, Port
Angeles.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Am bk Matilda, Port Blakely.... Due
St Echo, Newcastle..... Due
Bktn Newsboy, Newcastle..... Due
Schr Novelty, Newcastle..... Due
Schr Kircubrightshire..... Due
Brig J. D. Spreckels, (Mahukona) Feb. 17

Bk Seminole, Newcastle..... Mch. 7

Schr Olga, Newcastle..... April 13

Ger bk Paul Isenberg, Liverpool..... May 20

Bk Iolani, New York..... June 20

ARRIVALS.

Friday, March 19.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from
Maul and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from
Kauai ports.

Am schr J. D. Tallant, Hoffland, from
Port Townsend.

Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, from San
Francisco.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
Oahu ports.

Saturday, March 20.

Stmr Kaena, Smythe, from Oahu
ports.

Stmr Mokoli, Neilson, from Lahaina,
Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai
ports.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu
ports.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from
Kauai.

Sunday, March 21.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui
ports.

Stmr Helene, Fitzgerald, from Pa-
ahuau.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from
Kauai ports.

Stmr Iwani, Gregory, from Ha-
waii and Maui.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from
Kauai ports.

Monday, March 22.

Am steam whaler Jeanette, Mewth
from San Francisco.

Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson
from San Francisco.

Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, from
Port Angeles.

DEPARTURES.

C-A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, for the
Colonies.

S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, for
Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Puukii.

Saturday, March 20.

Am bk Andrew Welch, Drew, for
San Francisco.

Am schr Jessie Minor, Whitney, for
San Francisco.

Am schr Fred E. Sander, Carlson
for San Francisco.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for
Kauai ports.

Monday, March 22.

U. S. S. Alert, Hanford, for San
Francisco.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu
ports.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai
ports.

Stmr Mokoli, Neilson, for Lahaina,<br